

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

Volume XXXIX. No. 29

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

MRS. CONWAY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE. Washington street, Brooklyn.—RICHARD THE THIRD, at 8 P. M.; closes at 11 P. M. Edwin Booth.

ROBERTS THEATRE. Broadway.—SCOTT OF THE SKIRK, at 8 P. M.; closes at 11 P. M. Mr. Frank Fayre.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE. 29th Broadway.—FAMILY ENTERTAINMENT, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:30 P. M.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. Broadway.—Prize and London streets.—FIVE IN A PUG, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:30 P. M. Voler Family.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. Broadway, corner of Irving place.—AMATEUR DRAMATIC ENTERTAINMENT FOR CHARITY.—NICH AND ABOUT NOTHING, at 8 P. M.; closes at 11 P. M.

WOODS MUSEUM. Broadway, corner of 42nd P. M. NIMBLE JIM, at 8 P. M.; closes at 11 P. M.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. Broadway and Twenty-third street.—HUMPTY DUMPTY ABROAD, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:45 P. M. Mr. G. L. Fox.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE. Broadway and Fifth street.—POLLIN, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:30 P. M. Mr. Watkins. Miss Ada Lyda.

GERMANIA THEATRE. Broadway, corner of 42nd P. M. Offenbach's opera bouffe, at 8 P. M.; closes at 11 P. M.

THEATRE COMIQUE. Broadway and Twenty-third street.—FAMILY ENTERTAINMENT, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:30 P. M.

ROBERTS THEATRE. Broadway and Twenty-third street.—LA FEMME DE PEU, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:30 P. M. Mrs. J. B. Booth.

WALLACK'S THEATRE. Broadway and Twenty-third street.—MONEY, at 8 P. M.; closes at 11 P. M. Mr. Lester Wallack. Miss Jeffrey Lewis.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. Broadway between Houston and Bleecker streets.—VAUDEVILLE AND COMEDY ENTERTAINMENT, at 8 P. M.; closes at 11 P. M.

BROOKLYN PARK THEATRE. Brooklyn, near Flatbush.—THE CHILD STEALER, at 8 P. M.; closes at 11 P. M. Miss Lucille Western.

TONT PATRONS OPERA HOUSE. No. 201 Broadway.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT, at 8 P. M.; closes at 11 P. M.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE. Broadway, corner of Sixth street.—CINDERELLA IN BLACK, at 8 P. M.; closes at 11 P. M. Miss Lucille Western.

BAIN HALL. Great Jones street and Lafayette place.—PIGRIFF'S PROLOGUE, at 8 P. M.; closes at 9 P. M.

COLOSSEUM. Broadway, corner of Thirty-sixth street.—CYCLOPAMA OF LONDON BY DAY, at 11 P. M.; closes at 4 P. M. PARIS BY NIGHT, at 10 P. M.; closes at 11 P. M.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Thursday, January 29, 1874.

THE NEWS OF YESTERDAY.

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OPPOSED TO UNLOADING.—Speaking of General Grant's disposition to unload the dead weights which have borne down the republican party for years, the Indianapolis Journal is emphatic in deprecating the words imputed to the President, alleging that he did not use them. It is singular that the partisan journals should persist in turning monstrosities even after the head of the party has declared against them.

ABOUT THOSE STUDES.—Inquiries are multiplying in regard to the disposition made of those studs taken from the shirt bosom of the man who died in the Russian bathroom. The honor and credit of the police are involved in the matter. The Police Commissioners should have the affair thoroughly investigated. If there exists such a want of integrity in small things, what may there not be in large ones?

The Gladstone Coup d'Etat.

In taking a survey of the political situation in England our readers may have been struck not only with the very sudden character of Mr. Gladstone's recent denouement, but by the apparent want of sufficient cause for such energetic action. But the more careful observer of the political arena in Great Britain must have observed that in the struggles of the Gladstone Cabinet through the last session of Parliament it was painfully exhibited—that, although they were backed by a large majority in the House of Commons, the Ministry were being crushed and borne down by dead weights—in fact, were too heavily loaded. First, with the "Irish Education bill," a measure intended to please both Protestants and Catholics, which, as a matter of course, pleased neither, and was finally rejected by a large majority, dragging down with it the Ministry itself. Second, the Cabinet was further weighted with two able but most impracticable members—Mr. Lowe and Mr. Ayrton. The impudent effrontery of the one and the cool audacity of the other was freely vented, without regard to party or distinction of persons, throughout the session.

It was immaterial who had a question to put to these Ministers or what the nature of the inquiry—the response, when offered, if not directly rude, was generally clothed in some muttering sarcasm which was a reproach to the government of which they were members. Occasionally they met their match, and then ensued one of those scenes so keenly relished by the auditory, called "personal." On some occasions Mr. Ayrton had the whole House upon him; and, so far from being abashed by the yells of a furious House, he would calmly stand with his heavy drooping eyelids with apparent enjoyment.

However, shortly before the session ended these pugacious statesmen, who all the time had been waging war on friend and foe, fell out, the cause being apparently one of supremacy; and now commenced a neck and neck struggle between them, ending in one of those rare but disgraceful scenes in which two gentlemen, members of the same Cabinet, were mutually attacking each other in the very face of the opposition, to the very infinite disgust of the government and their supporters. This alone was enough to bring about the collapse of any Ministry, however strong; but, if it showed how little influence Mr. Gladstone had over his Cabinet and the weakness of the Ministry, it also revealed that the conservatives were still weaker, and that, if they were unable to take the reins of government when the Gladstone Ministry resigned in the earlier part of the session, they were still powerless for action then. And so the session ended.

Parliament once closed, and the Ministry safe for at least six months, Mr. Gladstone determined to change his front and reconstruct his Cabinet, and the exposure of the secret relations between members of his Cabinet, so much to be dreaded during the session, was now freely made. It appeared that Mr. Lowe and Mr. Ayrton had not been on speaking terms for months, although the nature of their departments demonstrated that they should have been in daily communication. To make things worse, Mr. Lowe has quarrelled also with Mr. Monnell, Postmaster General; for, not content with the administration of the affairs in his own office, he had been directing and signing contracts, without the consent or even knowledge of Mr. Monnell. So here were three of the chief members of the Cabinet acting antagonistically to each other.

Mr. Ayrton was quietly placed in a sinecure of two thousand pounds per annum, and Mr. Monnell was made a Peer. The remaining delinquent, Mr. Lowe, had to be more carefully dealt with; the *so-disant* heir presumptive to Mr. Gladstone's own exalted position could not be "potted" with safety. If he was mischievous in the Ministry he would be a hundredfold more so in the ranks of the opposition, for he had on a former occasion shown that his was not a nature to sink into quiet retirement on dismissal. The memory of the Cave of Adullam and his little band of conspirators was still green. He was too dangerous to be excited to a fresh revolt. It was, therefore, found that, however inconvenient the retention of Mr. Lowe in the Cabinet might be, his presence was unavoidable; so he was transplanted from the position of Chancellor of the Exchequer to the supposed less dangerous post of Home Secretary. Other changes of a minor character were made and new blood instilled, the most important acquisition being Mr. Bright. Such is the constitution of the present English Ministry.

The advent of the new year no doubt reminded Mr. Gladstone that in a few weeks he would once more have to meet Parliament, and we have no doubt that the usual Cabinet councils were called for the purpose of arranging the programme for the approaching session. We can quite understand that one of the first questions to be discussed would be the relative status of the Cabinet and their chance of successfully pulling through the next session, and with such master minds as Gladstone, Lowe, Bright and Chancellor Selbourne we can quite understand how readily the situation would be appreciated and prompt action taken. It must be borne in mind that the seven years' lease of the present Parliament had nearly expired, and it was merely a question of dissolution now or in the following autumn. So far as the country was concerned it was a matter of little consequence which of those times was selected. A dissolution in the middle of the summer, when the London season was at its height, would have been eminently inconvenient; but as between now or next fall mattered little. Such being the case we have no doubt Mr. Gladstone thought himself perfectly justified in selecting the moment best suited to advance the cause of his great party.

The angry growl of the conservative leader confirms our opinion that that party is not prepared just now for the contest. Mr. Disraeli, who with consummate tact and judgment has led the Tory ranks for so many years, has lately been playing a waiting game; he had noticed the Ministry getting weaker every day of its existence; time was doing for him more than he could ever hope to do for himself, and he clearly wanted the next session to complete his arrangements. His epigrams and word painting had still to be invented; his ranks had to be closed and a party cry to be agreed on, and they positively had not even an avowed policy. All this could and would have been arranged during the next nine months. Never were the conservative party less prepared to go to the country.

They confessed to this last session, and now they are in a worse condition, with nothing but their old record of obstructiveness clinging to them.

On the contrary, the present government, with its reorganized and recruited ranks and the most fortunate and timely discovery of a balance of twenty-five million dollars, could not be in better form for the struggle. People with plenty of money are always welcome and well received. The masses are slow to understand the petty struggles of political chiefs, but they readily appreciate a reduction of taxation. We think, therefore, that while there was certainly nothing improper in the recent act of Mr. Gladstone it was prompted by the very best policy.

In making the announcement of the abolition of the income tax for the rich and removal of the duties on tea and sugar for the poor we observe Mr. Gladstone, with consummate skill, throw his magic net over the heads of all sections and all parties. For once the rich millionaire in his palace and the poor seamstress in her garret will be united by a bond of common interest, and will unite in the cry of "Ave Gladstone!"

The United States Navy—Our Letter from Key West.

The pitiable condition of our navy is fully and intelligently described in another part of the HERALD by our correspondent, who recently made the passage from Nice to Key West on board the United States steamer Wabash. During forty days' life in the wardroom he clearly ascertained the condition of the navy, and he has faithfully described it. Writing of the administration of navy yards he says:—"If the officer in charge discovers any of them (civilian employees) misappropriating naval stores, as is often the case, and expresses his sentiments on the matter, Congressmen put their heads together and he is sent on a three years' cruise in the South Pacific, and the rights of constituent Congressional privileges are maintained." Precisely. Officers who entered the navy at the Academy, who have undergone a severe course of discipline and training, who have served in many tempestuous seas, are punished "by the letter of the regulations"—that is, by being ordered out of sight and out of mind. The remedy for these abuses we have frequently pointed out—legislation which will place the navy beyond the corrupting and degrading influence of politics, and confer its executive management upon officers who have illustrated its history by deeds of valor and professional works now used for the instruction of the midshipmen about beginning a naval career. It is discouraging to old and cultivated officers who have toiled for the efficiency of the navy to find the labors of a lifetime undone by a Secretary who consults the political demands of his constituency alone, and who, probably without any other than honorable motives, is compelled, from his personal and political alliances, to push the navy into that decay and rottenness which will leave us ultimately without police or prestige on the sea. Congress, the reservoir of "pup," may be equally powerless; but it was not so in the ante-Credit-Mobiler days. We find that body to-day demanding economy, and it proposes to economize with the Marine Corps. Every officer knows, as every legislator ought to know, that the Marine Corps, instead of being diminished, should be increased and rendered more efficient. Marines on board ship are what the metropolitan policemen are to New York. They sustain the normal organization; they prevent violence, desertion and dangerous insubordination; and hence that *esprit de corps* which makes them indispensable to a strict and wholesome discipline. We have not observed that Congress has done anything as yet to improve the condition of the navy. What should it do? In the words of a distinguished naval officer, "It should provide iron-clads or sea-going monitors, and even if we do not put them afloat the frames should be constructed and everything prepared, ready to be put together in time of great emergency. A powerful squadron should, and I hope will, be maintained in the West Indies. A proper naval force there before would have prevented the Virginian affair, which has cost, in modest figures, five million dollars." Let the Navy Department, then, be reorganized as the beginning of reform, and let the eight bureaus now representing eight different navy departments be placed under the control of a professional Admiralty.

THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER SCHEME.—We print this morning an abstract of the memorial of the St. Louis Chamber of Commerce to Congress, ostensibly discussing the eastward grain movement, but, in reality, covering a demand for sixteen million dollars for improvements in the channel of the Mississippi River. It is at once an effort to divert the traffic of the Northwest from New York to New Orleans and to secure expensive improvements in the channels of the Western and Southern rivers at the cost of the national Treasury. Unless it is closely watched it may become a grand plundering scheme; but, in any event, the present is not the time for undertaking river improvements at the public expense.

THE STORY OF DAVID WHITE, THE SCHOOL-BOY, twelve years of age, who committed suicide by hanging because his mother desired him to engage in the business of selling newspapers, is a very sad one. We have recently had an account of a deformed orphan boy in Paris, who, being driven to beg in the streets by a cruel aunt, took his own life in a similar manner. Another case of a like character recently occurred in the western part of this State. Children are sometimes more sensitive to humiliation than people suppose them to be, and we cannot envy the feelings of any parent or of any individual whose want of consideration may drive a child to such a depth of despair.

THE MOST STRAIGHTFORWARD EFFORTS are being made to secure the pardon of Page McCarty, the survivor of the McCarty-Mordcau duel, from the Governor of Virginia. The duel is signed by nearly the whole State Legislature and by a number of the leading citizens of Richmond. The sentence of the prisoner was six months' imprisonment—a punishment light enough for such an offence. Upon the action of the Governor will in a great degree depend the decision whether the bloody code is to be abandoned or continued in Virginia.

Our National Financial Policy—Schemes of Resumption.

The currency debate was continued yesterday in the Senate, and Mr. Bayard, of Delaware, spoke forcibly in favor of gradual contraction and resumption, but without developing any new feature. Every person admits that at some future day the country must exchange its present irredeemable currency for a currency redeemable in gold, and very few deny that the sooner this is accomplished the better. Even the boldest inflationist contends that his proposition to fill everybody's pockets with paper money is designed to enable us to glide easily into specie payments. The point to be reached is precisely the same with all, but the roads by which it is proposed to travel run in such opposite directions that some must go astray. Outside of wild theories and selfish propositions there are certain landmarks which, if kept in view, will lead us to the desired goal. We must lighten the public burden as much as possible by decreasing the rate of interest on our national indebtedness, by discontinuing the policy of forcing a rapid payment of the debt, and by stricter honesty and economy in the government. We must guard against the reckless speculation, overtrading and violent fluctuations in values which brought about the recent commercial crisis. We must bring our greenback dollar as near as possible up to the value of a gold dollar. If we accomplish all this we shall place the business of the country on a solid foundation and secure a natural return to a specie basis. The question is, Which is the shortest and safest road to these results?

Some legislation is needed to relieve the country from its financial embarrassments and to restore the commercial confidence, so badly shaken by the recent troubles. The necessity implies that there has been something wrong in our past policy, for the crisis came upon us while the country was prosperous, the crops abundant and our national credit good; and the crisis speedily produced a panic. The commercial world could not have been thus rudely shocked by the bursting of a few bubbles and the failure of a handful of speculative bankers if our financial policy had been sound and our currency on a firm basis. Yet some persons propose to remedy the evils from which we are anxious to escape by continuing our old policy in an aggravated form; by increasing the volume of currency so as to give new encouragement to speculation and drive us off further and further from resumption. These inflationists receive a severe blow from the strong protest of all the great capitalists of New York against their reckless propositions. Others who attribute all our troubles to our irredeemable promises to pay are eager to jump at once to specie payments whether we have the specie to pay with or not. Against these the common sense of the people stands arrayed. Probably the wisest course, so far as the currency question is concerned, lies between the two extremes, in a policy that will prevent inflation and provide some means for a gradual return to a specie basis. Two plans have been proposed which appear to merit consideration. The one contemplates the issue by the government of four hundred millions of gold bonds, bearing four per cent interest and redeemable in coin in fifty years, to be used for banking purposes. As these bonds are issued a corresponding amount of greenbacks is to be withdrawn and cancelled. Any bank with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars may deposit gold bonds as a security for circulation and receive in its own notes ninety per cent of the amount deposited. The currency of these free banks would take the place of greenbacks until the whole of the latter became absorbed. This would give us coin for the redemption of the circulation in fifty years; but it would exchange four hundred millions of greenback indebtedness, bearing no interest, for the same amount of gold bonds bearing four per cent interest in coin. It would also leave us without any legal tender except coin. The other proposition is said to originate at Washington. It contemplates the issue on the first of each month, commencing in July next, of two million dollars in United States notes, in denominations of ten dollars and upwards, without interest, but redeemable in coin in two years; the said notes to be sold for greenbacks, and the latter to be cancelled and not reissued. By this plan we should commence in July, 1876, to redeem our currency in gold at the rate of two million dollars a month, and this would continue until all our Treasury notes were redeemed or placed on a gold basis.

No measure of financial relief will be effectual that does not extend further than the reformation of our currency. We must no longer force a rapid payment of the national debt on the generation that has already borne the losses and made the sacrifices consequent upon the war. The people of to-day have secured a splendid inheritance for their successors, and upon the latter should fall the duty of paying the debt which grew out of the war. The rate of interest on our national obligations must be lowered. There is no reason why we should pay a higher rate than is paid by England, France or Germany. So long as our bonds bear six per cent interest in gold they will find their way into the hands of foreign holders, and the country will be drained of money which ought to remain among our own people. The special privileges of the national banks must be swept away and banking made as free to capital as is any other business. With these reforms secured, and with our irredeemable currency placed on the sure road to a specie basis, we shall restore commercial confidence and hear no more of panics or of wild schemes of inflation or contraction.

SANTANDER AND THE CARLISTS.—A few days ago we printed news to the effect that Santander, an old-fashioned but still thriving and somewhat prosperous town in the Bay of Biscay, had been captured by the Carlists, with a large amount of war material. The report is now denied, and even from Carlist sources we have the intelligence that the town is still holding out against them. The Carlists, however, have not yet been driven from the neighborhood, and according to the news which we publish this morning they have suspended the bombardment in expectation of two million pesetas. It will not be at all wonderful if before the pesetas are paid down Serrano has come to the rescue. On the whole, Spanish affairs now begin to assume a tranquil aspect.

The Certain Profits of Rapid Transit—Statistics of the Street Railroads.

The official statistics of the street railroads of New York, published in the HERALD to-day, show that about one hundred and twenty million passengers travelled over the lines last year, and the gross receipts were between eight and nine million dollars. We can form an accurate judgment from these figures of the business that would be done by two elevated or viaduct city railroads run by steam, and of the profits they would realize. The travel over the horse car lines, as reported by the several companies, is calculated on the basis of the cash receipts, but it is very well known that the companies do not receive the full amount collected, and it is fair to estimate one-third increase for the percentage appropriated by the conductors and divided between the conductors, drivers, spotters and starters. If we had rapid transit in place of the horse cars many passengers who now make only one round trip a day would certainly make two and probably three, and the facilities for getting from the Battery to Harlem River in twenty minutes would draw to New York many thousands of families who now live in New Jersey or Kings county. We may, therefore, fairly estimate that steam cars would carry double the number of passengers now carried by the horse cars, and that the receipts, at six cents a head, would be two-thirds more than the receipts of the city lines. At least two hundred million passengers might be counted on as certain to travel the first year over two steam railroads running from end to end of the city, and twelve million dollars would be a moderate sum to set down as the gross receipts. Allowing six millions for running expenses, and we have six millions left. This would pay interest at six per cent on a hundred millions capital.

The highest estimate made of the cost of an overground railroad in New York has been one million dollars a mile. The road which it was proposed to build between the blocks has been calculated to cost one million dollars a mile for fifteen miles of road. If we double this estimate for two roads of the same length we have only a cost of sixty millions for the two. Six million dollars net profits would pay ten per cent on this investment. It is clear, therefore, that two roads built by the city for the benefit of the people would pay the interest on the bonds issued for their construction and provide a sinking fund for the redemption of the bonds at maturity. If the city built and operated the roads the profits would be used for the benefit of the people, and as the profits increased the rate of fare would be lowered. There would be no greedy stockholders to demand heavy dividends and to exact from the people higher fares as the patronage and wealth of the road increased. If the Legislature will pass an honest bill, creating a responsible and thoroughly reliable railroad commission, and giving the commission the power to raise money and build the road, we shall not be much longer without rapid transit. But all jobs concocted by the present profitable street lines for the purpose of killing rapid transit must be summarily disposed of. The people do not want to be trifled with any longer. They demand rapid transit and will have it. The sooner our legislators recognize this fact and yield to the wishes of the people the better will it be for their reputation and future political prospects.

Illegal Use of the State Finances.

The loose manner in which our State finances have been managed for some years past and the recklessness of legislation are shown in the Message sent to the Assembly yesterday by Governor Dix, covering a special report from Comptroller Hopkins on the condition of the Sinking funds. It confirms the statement heretofore made that a deficiency of about eleven millions exists in those funds. The money, although sacredly set apart for the redemption of the State debts, has been used by former Comptrollers, under the authority of the Legislature, to defray the current expenses of the government when there were no funds in the treasury to meet legislative appropriations. This illegal action is properly and severely condemned by Governor Dix as a gross violation of the constitution and of special laws, and as a breach of faith toward the public creditors. The bombshell in the Assembly, however, was the announcement of the manner in which Comptroller Hopkins, endorsed by the Governor, proposes to meet the difficulty and right the wrong. The Comptroller calls upon the Legislature to provide money to meet all appropriations as they are made, and declares that unless means are taken to reimburse the Sinking funds he shall use all moneys raised by taxation for these funds for that purpose before any other. Says the Governor:—"I do not doubt that it is the Comptroller's duty under the higher law of the constitution to invest all moneys raised by taxation for these funds as rapidly as they come into his hands, instead of expending them to meet legislative appropriations and to leave the latter unpaid until other means are provided for them." This makes it awkward for the Legislature, since it is a virtual "stoppage of supplies," at least so far as these particular funds are concerned.

THE JURY IN THE STINER INQUEST rendered yesterday such a verdict as coroners' juries generally do render. After five days investigation into the origin of the fire, they make four findings—three as to where the fire did not originate and one as to where it probably did originate. They are of opinion that it did not originate in the fire of the adjoining house, nor from the hot air flues in Mr. Stiner's house, nor in the fire in Mr. Stiner's bathroom; but they agree in the opinion that it did originate and occur in the basement hall at the head of the cellar stairs, though whether from accident or design they do not know. They also offer a mud-died opinion as to the mysteries connected by gossip with the unhappy affair. The only sensible part of the verdict is that which finds that the lives and property of citizens in the upper part of the city are not properly protected in consequence of the insufficient force of police and fire engines. The butcher and cook, who were for some reason held in custody, were discharged. It is to be hoped that the facts in relation to the length of the police beats and the lack of fire engines may receive the attention of the proper

Authorities and secure better protection for the residents above Fifth street.

The Case of Louisiana—The President's Purpose Nullified by His Cabinet.

Every one must regret that the views recently expressed by the President in regard to the inquiries of reconstruction either seem to him not to apply to the case of Louisiana or that he finds difficulties in the way of their application which are for the moment insuperable. No person who has observed General Grant's history can for a moment doubt that he was thoroughly sincere in that spontaneous outburst of impatience and disgust at the villany of the political and other sharpers about him to which he denounced the "monstrosities;" nor can there be any difference of opinion as to the fact that the remedy for the difficulties in which the President now finds himself is a strict adherence to the plain honesty of his own declaration; but it seems that he finds the way of virtue difficult to follow and is disposed to stray from it, and the reason is evidently that his own convictions, his natural impulses and his judgment have equally yielded to bad advice.

It is reported that a message was actually written by Attorney General Williams, but that it was not satisfactory to the President, as it did not give his views, but, on the contrary, gave views directly opposed to those he wished to present, and was therefore simply calculated to further complicate the case. Perhaps it was unreasonable to expect that the legal adviser, whose bad law has in one conspicuous instance placed the administration in a false position and whose course in the Louisiana case has covered, not only the administration but the republican party with disgrace, should now be ready to write a reasonable, honest, straightforward message advising that the whole painful and gigantic chicanery should be blotted out by a new election. It appears to us only natural that Mr. Williams' message should be one that the President in his present frame of mind did not care to send to Congress, and we are not surprised, in view of this explanation, that no message was sent. If the message was read in a Cabinet council and disliked by the President and sustained by Mr. Williams it was also doubtless sustained by all the other members of the Cabinet, and thus the President was overruled and compelled to give way for, if the President had not given way, it was a point of so much importance that a difference of opinion might imply a necessity for the retirement of Mr. Williams from the Cabinet, and the President, perhaps, prefers harmony in his political family just now to things that others regard as more important. Doubtless it was a glimpse of the possibility of a rupture that induced the other members of the Cabinet to sustain Mr. Williams; for if a break up begins in that company of com-moplace people there is no saying where it may end.

But General Grant must see that in his was against the monstrosities the objective point is changed, and that he must get rid of his Cabinet before he can move a step on the line against the republican dead weights. His constitutional advisers are thoroughly committed to all the bad points that have thus far marked his Presidential career; and as they are all men of small intellect, and as all men of small intellect are irredeemably obstinate, they will not change, and will not advise or accept any policy which seems to acknowledge that they were previously in error. With his present Cabinet, therefore, he cannot "unload;" he cannot touch the sacred "monstrosities" which they have all helped to nurse; he cannot sever a single cord by which the dead weights are attached. His good intentions are completely nullified and his will is of no possible account in the government while his Cabinet remains in power.

Short of a dissolution of the Cabinet there only remains the hope that Congress may come to his assistance, or rather anticipate him in that very course of unloading that he has indicated as a wise and necessary policy. Congress may care less for the feelings of the members of the Cabinet than the Cabinet officers themselves do, and, unlike the President, may not be willing to relinquish the right course out of a desire to keep them in office. If Congress shall pass a law for a new election in Louisiana, the President will perhaps not veto it; but if he should the subject can be reached by the impeachment of Durell, which would perhaps inevitably follow such an indication of an obstructive purpose on the part of the Executive.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Paymaster A. J. Pritchard, United States Navy, is at the St. Nicholas Hotel.
Collector James F. Casey, of New Orleans, is again at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.
Major Frank E. Taylor, United States Army, is registered at the Albemarle Hotel.
Professor O. C. Marsh, of Yale College, is among the late arrivals at the Hoffman House.
Ex-Congressman F. E. Woodbridge, of Vermont, has returned to the Fifth Avenue Hotel.
Jim Turner, who fired the first shot when Bill Poole was killed in this city, is in California.
Ex-Congressman Dennis McCarthy, of Syracuse, occupies his old quarters at the Gilsey House.
Frank H. Pierce, a nephew of President Pierce, has been admitted to the New Hampshire bar.
Mrs. M. E. Peale is one of the largest land owners in California. Her farm contains 175,000 acres.
Florence Nightingale's father recently died at his home, Kimby Manor, near Romey, England.
Jesse K. Hines, Speaker of the House of Delegates of Maryland, was formerly clerk in a store in Smyrna, Del.
F. E. Hunkley, President of the Chicago and Iowa Railroad Company, is staying at the St. Nicholas Hotel.
Captain C. W. Howell and Captain A. R. Chaffee, United States Army, have apartments at the Metropolitan Hotel.
A negro preacher in Jeffersonville, Ind., is living with his seventh wife, and is not amenable to the law punishing bigamy.
Mr. Tiers received on New Year's Day a very handsome testimonial sent by a club of Frenchmen residing in Lima, Peru.
Arinori Mori, lately the Japanese Ambassador to Washington, now occupies an important post in the Foreign Office at home.
Mrs. Hardy, a niece of General Warren, who led at the battle of Bunker Hill, died recently at Casca, Cal., at an advanced age.

POLITICAL EXCITEMENT IN COLORADO.

Denver, Jan. 29, 1874.
Intense excitement has prevailed throughout this city and the Territory since the receipt of the news of the removal of Governor Eliot and the Secretary and Surveyor General. There seems to be bitter opposition to the confirmation of McEneaney as Governor. A request to retain Eliot, signed by all but two of the republican members of the Legislature, was forwarded to-day to President Grant. The impression prevails among non-politicians that a nomination by an outside party for Governor would result with less opposition.